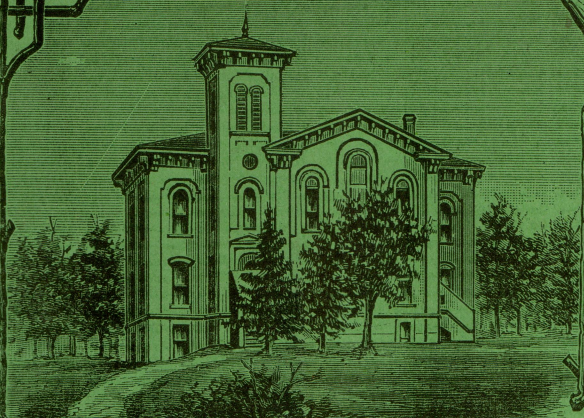
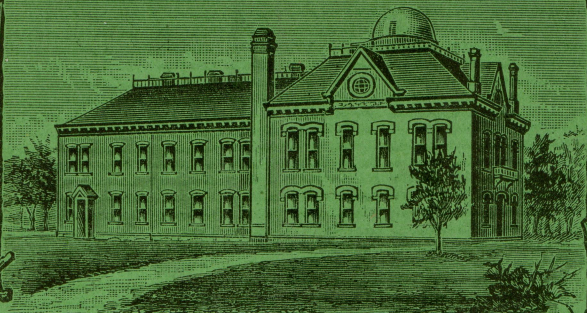




CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



PRACTICE SCHOOL.

THE NORMAL NEWS

FEB., 1887.



CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

THE NORMAL NEWS.

A SURE THING!

If You Want Bottom Prices on

School Books

Books of all kinds, or any School Supplies,

FRANK SMITH

Will always get there. You can always order any book not kept in his stock, and be sure to find the price satisfactory. Gold Pens, Albums, Brush and Comb Sets, Jewelry, Pocket Books, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, Picture Frames, etc., in stock, and sold at prices you should post yourself on before purchasing.

Students especially are invited to call and spend the moments of leisure they may have in finding out about these things. No trouble to show goods or answer questions. Students teaching and in want of anything in my line are invited to send in their orders.

FRANK SMITH.

NORMAL STUDENTS'

FEBRUARY.

OUR SPECIALTY:

SECOND HAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHEAP READING!

NEARLY

2,000 Books at 10 and 20c each

C. W. ROGERS,

Huron Street, Next Door to Postoffice.

OUR SPECIALTY:

5 AND 10 CENT NOTE BOOKS.

CHANGED EVERY MONTH. READ!

HEADQUARTERS!

THE NORMAL NEWS.

VOL. 6.

YPSILANTI, MICH., FEBRUARY, 1887.

NO. 6.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

H. J. BAKER.

The Irish problem is centuries old, and will undoubtedly continue to grow old until "Home Rule" shall be established in Ireland. Back of the present disorders there is a long history of conquests, revolts, massacres, devastations, confiscations, pernicious laws, religious persecutions and bitter strifes.

The agonies of conquest have been repeated many times. The Irish have shown themselves always ready for a riot, never accepting the fortunes of war or keeping faith with their conquerors. The English have often been guilty of gross negligence, misrule, and injustice. Much of the wrong done has been due to the peculiar character of particular ages, and must be judged with those ages and circumstances in view. The average Irishman, particularly in the Celtic and Catholic provinces, thoroughly hates and distrusts the English. He believes that they unjustly invaded and conquered his country, robbed his ancestors of the land by force or fraud, and have held this land under their tyrannical rule only to plunder and degrade its people and enrich themselves. These inherited and bitter animosities cannot be easily or quickly overcome. They have had much to do with many of the revolts and insurrections.

Recently, however, the agitation has turned on grievances growing out of the land customs and laws. Before taking up in detail these separate acts, it will be necessary to form some idea as to how Ireland is governed.

The island is divided into thirty-two counties, and these again into three hundred twenty-five baronies. The principal local authority in the county is the Grand Jury. It is appointed by the High Sheriff, who is nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. The Grand Jury consists of twenty-three gentlemen. Regard is had principally to wealth or status. Baronial sessions play a subordinate part in the administration. The magistrates of the barony and six or eight associated tax-payers are present and conduct the affairs of the session. Thus we see that the control of

affairs is continually in the hands of a few paid officers. This system of government is one of the scandals of Irish administration. Moreover, the control of the police, education, and other similarly important matters is centred in Dublin Castle, independently of Irish representative bodies, and that the castle regulates such functions as remain to them. Ever since the invasion of Ireland by the English in the twelfth century, the power of England has constantly waxed and the strength of Ireland constantly waned. The ingenuity of the statesmen of England was called into requisition to complete the victories of her soldiers.

Laws were passed during each successive reign for the perpetuation of the conquest so severely accomplished by arms. These laws were directed at the land, manufactures, schools, parliament, religion, and the idea of nationality. All these laws had only one aim—the reduction of the country into a market for the English manufacturers. Every industry which appeared in the country was suppressed by the English Parliament as soon as its suppression was asked by English manufacturers, who would not tolerate competition in Ireland. The native schools were suppressed by law because they made the people too intelligent to submit to the intolerable burdens of foreign hostile legislation. The native tongue was prohibited by law. The native Parliament was abolished. As religion, sincerely cherished, is dearer to the human heart than all other possessions, material or ideal, the invading power assailed the faith of the Irish people with a barbarity which even its most stubborn enemies have never failed to denounce, and which will forever shock the sensibilities of mankind. The extraordinary fertility of the soil made its ownership of supreme importance in the scheme of conquest. Accordingly it was gradually wrested from its natural owners by their stronger neighbors, the English, and the laws which have from time to time been passed concerning it, have indirectly aimed at the extinction of the idea of Irish nationality. A minute description of all these acts of legislation, their object and results, might occupy volumes. Therefore it

will be necessary to limit this explanation to the recent acts, viz. the laws of 1860-'70-'81.

Almost every vestige of liberty was taken from the Irish people when, in 1800, their national parliament was abolished. We will pass over a period of sixty years, years of sorrow and suffering, as the result of oppression, and notice the condition of that down trodden race. In the middle of the present century we see them as depressed, as ignorant, as helpless as ever. Their land has not been restored, famines have paralyzed the country and the poor Irish tenant is ignored and ground down by the iron hand of Landlordism. Such was the condition of affairs when the "Land Act of 1860" was passed. The object of this was to introduce free trade in land, to break up some of the large estates, to increase the number of proprietors and to put the relations of landlord and tenant on a simple basis of contract. The passage of this act was followed by an era of speculation in real estate. Small capitalists secured portions of large estates and tried to make as much as possible out of their property. They were not restrained by law or custom: hence, they raised the rent as high as they wished. If the tenant was not able to keep up his rent he was often turned out and left to suffer. The tenant's interests were not recognized until the passage of the act of 1870. This act gave him a right to compensations for improvements made by himself or his predecessor in title, and indirectly recognized his right of occupancy by giving him a right to compensation for "disturbance" in case he were turned out of his holding. Any tenant of a tenantry created after the passing of the act, and any tenant from year to year of a holding rated at not more than one hundred pounds per annum, if disturbed by his landlord, was entitled to such compensation for the loss sustained, as the court saw fit. A tenant evicted for breach of covenant or non-payment of rent, except in cases of extortion on small holdings, was not entitled to compensation. The greatest drawback was the landlord's power to raise the rent indefinitely and thus even compel the tenant to quit his holding. While the law gave the tenant a nominal right to his interests, which was of some value and could be mortgaged or sold, it failed to secure his interests against such an increase of rent as would render them practically valueless.

The partial failure of the crops in 1878, '79,

and '80, greatly increased the distress and general discontent, and the demands for a new law. Accordingly in 1881 a new law was passed recognizing the tenant's right to the permanent possession of the holding and to the improvements, and securing these interests against extortionate landlords. It allows the tenant of every holding, not especially excepted from the provisions of the act, to sell his tenancy for the best price that he can get. The tenant is also allowed compensation for improvements, including permanent buildings, the reclamation of waste lands, and whatever else will add to the value of the holding as an agricultural farm. These interests are secured to the tenant by providing for a fixed, fair rent. Either on agreement between the landlord and tenant or on application to court or Land Commission to fix a fair rent, "a statutory term" of fifteen years begins, during which the landlord cannot increase the rent or turn the tenant out of his holding except for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant. The tenant is regarded as having permanent interests in the holding, and his relations to the landlord are in many respects those of a partner. To define precisely the limits of the interests of the two partners is a very difficult problem.

The extreme anti-landlord party claims that the landlord's interest is merely the value of the altogether unimproved land, the tenant or his predecessors having made the improvements and by his labor and money brought the land up from a comparatively valueless and unimproved to a valuable condition. A very low rent therefore would represent the yearly value of the landlord's interests. On the other hand it is claimed by many of the landlords that the tenant's right of occupancy is nothing more than a right to his improvements.

In order to decide the difficult questions arising in this state of affairs, the law established the "Land Commission," consisting of one judicial and two other commissioners with a competent number of assistants, and gave this new court very extensive powers. The Commission, reserving the right of appeal, may delegate certain powers to sub-commissions formed in particular provinces or districts, and may refer questions of law to the "Court of Appeal." Most of the questions pertaining to land may be settled in the ordinary "Civil Bill" courts of the counties in which they arise; but any person

aggrieved by the decision of these courts may appeal to the "Land Commission," whose decision shall be final. While the commission has jurisdiction in many matters, the most important question for it to settle has been, What is a fair rent? On the decision of this question the relative value of the interests of the two partners—landlord and tenant—depended. Thus far, in nearly every case decided, the rent has been reduced from fifteen to thirty-five per cent. In view of these decisions many of the landlords have voluntarily reduced their rents to avoid litigation. Great complaint on account of these sweeping reductions and loud demands for compensation have been made by the land owners.

The tenant's guarantee that his rent shall not be increased for fifteen years is an immense advantage. He can now build better houses, barns, and fences, reclaim waste lands, plant trees, improve the land and increase the value of his share of the property in every reasonable way, and be secure in enjoying the fruits of his money and labor. He is free to sell his interests under certain regulations, most of which apply in principle to the dissolution of any other partnership. Under the old system, any sign of prosperity might be taken as a proof that he was making money rapidly and able to pay a higher rent, and be made a pretext for demanding a greater sum.

Under such a system tenants were slow to invest labor and money in improvements for which they might be forced to pay a high rent. "The landlord will raise the rent" is often given as an excuse for the wretched hovels in which some of the tenants live. Poverty and wretchedness are the necessary outcomes of such a condition of affairs.

When the new law was passed many of the tenants were greatly in arrears for their rents. The law provided for loans to some of these, but the provisions were not liberal enough to give general relief, and when the time for applying for aid had expired, large numbers were left more deeply in debt than before. The non-payment of rent is sufficient cause for bringing an action of ejectment against a tenant, giving him notice to quit, or proceeding against him by judgment and selling his interest. Much hardship and suffering was caused by the many evictions then made.

In some cases the debt and distress was due

to idleness, folly, or to following the unwholesome advice of bad leaders. The great reductions of rents more than ever convinced the tenants that a part of those arrears was due to gross extortion, and the discontent and disorders increased in consequence. The outrages have greatly increased since the new law was enacted. In the first three months of 1881, seven hundred sixty-nine outrages were reported. In the corresponding months of 1882 there were fourteen hundred seventeen. While the improved police and patrol system enabled the government to get fuller returns that year, there was undoubtedly an alarming increase in the number of these crimes. The savage brutality of some of them is shocking. Obnoxious landlords, agents, and, far more frequently, tenants who have paid their rents or taken the holdings of evicted tenants or disobeyed in some other way the mandates of the lawless element, have been murdered in cold blood. Even women have been threatened, insulted and shot for similar offences against this tyrannical spirit of lawlessness. Murders have become so frequent that they have ceased to excite the horror of the general public outside. The difficulty of securing evidence and convicting the perpetrators of these crimes of violence led to the "Coercion Act." This was passed in 1881 and gave the Lord Lieutenant the right to arrest and imprison, without trial, persons reasonably suspected of treasonable practices or of inciting others to acts of violence. This measure was followed by an act for the prevention of crime, in 1882. This act enables the Lord Lieutenant to direct, when he thinks it necessary, certain classes of offences—that is, treason or treason felony, murder or manslaughter, attempt to murder, aggravated crimes of violence against the person, attacks on dwelling houses, etc., to be tried by a special commission court. This court is to sit without a jury and to consist of three judges of the Supreme Court, all of whom must concur for the conviction of a person tried before them. An appeal is allowed in all cases to the Court of "Criminal Appeal," which may quash the conviction or reduce the penalty but not increase it. This act gives special powers for enabling ordinary criminal trials to be removed to places more favorable for a fair hearing and for the substitution of special jurors for common jurors. The great reforms wrought in Ireland during the last half century—the re-

moval of every vestige of religious persecution, the disestablishment of the Irish church, the establishment of an excellent system of national schools and of institutions for higher education, the progress in education by which the number of illiterate persons was reduced from fifty-three per cent. in 1841 to twenty-five per cent. in 1881, and the great improvement in the character of the dwellings, refute the assertion often made that Ireland has made no progress, and are omens of good among much that is discouraging. The real friends of Ireland and the Irish people instead of inciting the people to disorder and the resistance of law, will recommend peace, order, industry, economy, progressive methods in farming and the acceptance of the liberal provisions of the new legislation. If the Irish leaders and the Irish Americans would labor for the promotion of these ends with the same zeal and liberality that they have shown in opposing the government and strengthening the spirit of lawlessness and violence, the future of Ireland would appear brighter and her peace and prosperity be assured.

In speaking of these few influences which have so elevated the condition of the Irish people, we must not forget to mention the "National Irish Land League," to which, more to than all the rest, praise is due. It was founded in 1879 in Dublin, and Charles Stewart Parnell was chosen president. The league was in active existence for two years when the English government suppressed it. Among its objects it accomplished the following: (1) A reduction of excessive rents. (2) The protection of tenants evicted for not paying excessive rents. (3) It compelled the English government to pass a bill taking away from the Irish landlord for fifteen years, the power arbitrarily to raise rents, or to evict when rents are paid according to the terms of the lease. It accomplished two objects not originally contemplated; it saved from death by famine hundreds of thousands of the Irish people during the winter and spring following its organization, and it blended all classes of the people of Ireland into a compact and homogeneous mass, resolved to win by constitutional means the right of Ireland to make her own domestic laws on her own soil.

All subscriptions to THE NEWS should be addressed to the Business Manager, P. O. Box 954.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

U. G. RACE, '85, Teacher in the Michigan State School for the Blind.

One engaged in this branch of educational work is often asked this question, "How do you teach the blind?" Since it may interest the readers of THE NEWS, I will attempt a short description of the work.

The school having been separated from the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, at Flint, in 1879, was permanently located in Lansing by act of the Legislature of 1881. Two wings have been added to the main building since the founding of the school. These wings are on the north and the south sides of the main building. They are counterparts of each other in architecture and general internal arrangement. The south wing is occupied by the girls, and the north wing by the boys.

The limits of school age are ten and twenty-one years; but persons under or over these ages are admitted in special cases, at the direction of the board of control. This board consists of three members appointed by the Governor. The school is maintained by direct appropriations made by the Legislature.

The school is designed to educate the blind children of the state and such other persons as are unable to receive instruction in the public schools in consequence of defective sight. It is found, therefore, that a number of our pupils have some sight, while others are totally blind.

The subjects taught are the same as taught in public schools, including the sciences, and geometry in mathematics, but excluding foreign languages.

The pupils of both sexes meet in the same classes. Only for this exception they are kept entirely apart, and have no conversation.

In the class room the oral method of instruction prevails. In fact very little or no written work is done. The pupils come to the class and give the lesson for the day in the same manner customary with oral recitation. If it be a class in mathematics, the pupil solves the problem mentally, without the use of chalk, pencil, or other aid.

The teacher prepares the lesson for the following day; and during the recitation period gives it to the class in a talk. At certain hours set apart, the boys of each grade meet together,

as also do the girls, and study over what the teacher has given. One remembers one thing, another remembers another thing, and so on till they have the whole lesson. They are thus quite dependent upon memory for their progress.

The reading classes are provided with raised-print books. The letters are distinguished, through the fingers, by the sense of touch. Pupils become so skilled as to read nearly as fast as one ordinarily does by use of the eyes. There are besides the raised letters, two systems of notation for the blind. These are known as the Braille and Wait, or New York, point systems. Each of these represent the letters of the alphabet, the numbers, punctuations, and some other characters, by means of a combination of embossed points. In the Braille system the characters are represented by use of six dots, or a portion of them, arranged in three horizontal, parallel rows, thus . . . In the Wait system the six dots are arranged in two horizontal, parallel rows, thus . . . And in either system, combinations of these dots represent different characters. Thus, the word blind in Braille is . . . and the same word in the Wait system is . . .

Points of superiority are claimed for each. Either may be learned with less delicacy of touch than raised letters, or "line print." The Wait system seems to be in more general use, and is more readily distinguished by the reader. Both systems have a notation for music. A number of books have been printed in the Wait system.

By use of a slate for the purpose, and a stylus, the blind are enabled to write in these notations. Correspondence between themselves or between them and persons familiar with either notation is carried on by one notation or the other. When some simple machine is devised for writing the Wait system with facility, this system will be rendered invaluable to the blind. The cost of such a machine must be brought within the reach of the blind as a class.

In the study of geography, large wooden maps are used. Some of these maps are dissected; others are not. Boundaries, when not marked by the dissecting line, are marked by a row of tack heads, cities by larger tacks or small screw heads, rivers by depressions along their courses,

and mountains by irregular elevations of the surface.

A kindergarten has been introduced and forms an almost indispensable part of the school. Paper foldings, mouldings in clay, weaving of mats, occupations with blocks, sticks and straws, and singing of motion songs, being among the things which are done here. Nearly all the occupations usually employed in such work are used. These require few modifications to adapt them to this particular class of pupils.

A great majority of the pupils study music. Some become very ready musicians. The subject is treated in the ordinary manner, except that the pupil must memorize a whole selection before being able to produce it. Vocal and instrumental music both receive attention, the piano and violin being the instruments taught at present. In giving the lesson on the piano, it is customary for the teacher to sit at one piano and the pupil near by at another. The teacher gives signature, time, and movement, notes of treble staff for a phrase or strain, and the pupil plays. Then the notes for left hand are read for corresponding phrase or strain and the two put together, pupil counting. Teacher and pupil play together, in order to teach expression. In this manner the selection is memorized. Again, the music is memorized from the point print at the leisure of the pupil. Or it may be that some person who can see reads from the ordinary ink printed music, and the pupil memorizes from the reading.

It is found in music as in other subjects, that some are apt while others are dull. The assertion made or fancy indulged, by some, that the blind as a class are particularly apt in music study, is not borne out by the facts.

In handicraft the girls learn to sew, knit and crochet. The training in sewing includes the use and care of a sewing machine. The boys learn the broom making trade. During the latter part of the last school year piano-tuning was introduced. There is now a class of eight. A portion of the members of this class, who devote most of their time to it, have advanced sufficiently to care for the pianos of the school. This industry has been introduced into a number of schools for the blind with good results.

The avenues through which the blind may reasonably hope to gain a livelihood are limited in comparison to those open to persons in posses-

sion of sight; and in the uneven race they certainly need all the advantages which an education can secure for them.

From what I have observed and can learn from association with this class of unfortunate people, I cannot see that they differ from the people about them. Their special ability in certain directions is simply a result of education. The delicacy of touch comes as a natural consequence of their dependence upon it. Being deprived of sight, their conception of form and size must come through the sense of touch. Hence it is that by constant use the remaining senses become more servicable.

Again, the almost wonderful power of memory comes as a necessity, and as a direct result of use and exercise of that power; so that one comes to believe that the mental organization of the blind is the same as that of the seeing. The general laws of mind apply here as elsewhere. Then the education of the blind differs from the education of the seeing only in the means employed to appeal to the mind.

THE WILL AS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

RICHARD D. JONES, CRESCENT.

Among the oft-quoted maxims in our language there is none finer than that which often falls so lightly from our lips, "Where there is a will there is a way." No doubt there are limits to human capabilities in all human affairs; in every sphere of activity we may meet with obstacles which even the utmost energy can not overcome. Almost every one is more or less the victim of circumstances which operate so powerfully that it is impossible for man to push his way through them. But the frequency with which such occasions occur is greatly over-estimated; and the fact that "mountains so often dwindle into mole hills" when we once resolutely determine to cross them, shows that after every allowance for extraordinary cases, the old Saxon saying still is true, and he who really wills to do a thing will find a way.

Our wishes are but prophecies of the things we are capable of performing: while on the other hand, the timid, feeble-willed person finds everything impossible because he believes it to be so. It was one of Napoleon's principal characteristics to regard nothing as impossible. His mar-

velous successes were due, not more to his vast military genius, than to his almost superhuman strength of will. When William Lloyd Garrison commenced the publication of the *Liberator*, he began with these memorable words: "I am in earnest. I will not retreat a single inch,—and I shall be heard." He has been heard—with what results the country well knows.

It is true that many persons have to begin life against both wind and tide, and it seems at times as if they were doomed to wage with fortune an eternal war. Take Bulwer, for instance. His whole life was a series of temporary failures, crowned with ultimate triumphs. His first novel, his first drama, his first poems were failures, and so were his first speeches. But he fought his way to eminence—fought it through defeat and ridicule, until now he stands as compeer of Dickens and Thackeray.

It is not the so-called blessings of life, its sunshine and pleasant experience, that make the best men and women. Early adversity is often a blessing in disguise; but mere hardships, of course, will not make a person strong-willed. From the lives of our ancestors we find that it was the mingling of want and opposition with smoothness, storm with sunshine, and sorrow with joy, that disciplined them what they were.

There are some persons who deny that men or women owe their positions in life mainly to themselves. They explain all the differences in worldly successes by the magic word "fortune." Others attribute it all to that quality which they call "genius." No doubt there are differences in the intellectual abilities of persons, but not to the extremes imagined. The differences that distinguish the musician or the painter from the mere amateur, is but the long continued discipline of hand, of ear, and of eye, which has made all the faculties of the body and mind subservient to the purpose of the art. Nothing can be a greater mistake than to suppose that genius dispenses with labor. What genius does is to inspire the soul with a power to persevere in the labor that is needed.

No one should be discouraged because he does not get on rapidly in his calling from the start. In the more intellectual professions especially, it should be remembered that the mental faculties are matured only by long and laborious culture. To refine the taste, to fortify the reasoning faculty with its appropriate discipline, to store the

cells of memory with varied and useful knowledge, to train all the powers of the mind symmetrically, is the work of calm and studious years.

There was probably never a time in the world's history when high success in any profession demanded harder or more incessant labor than now. The world, as Emerson says, is no longer clay, but iron in the hands of its workers, and we must hammer out a place for ourselves by steady and rugged blows, and as necessary auxiliaries we should have perseverance and enthusiasm and faith in the work we have to perform. Without these, success in the warfare of life can not be secured.

BOOKS.

MATTIE M'FARLANE, OLYMPIC.

We who live in this enlightened stage of the world's progress, can scarcely imagine what it would be to live without books. We cannot always have with us the friends who are most congenial to us, but our favorite books are at our command. We can carry them with us, and, what is better, we can treasure up and profit by the gems of thought which they contain and give to us.

Books are more influential than any other power which has been felt through all ages. First comes the Book of all books, the Bible, which for years constituted the entire literature of the greater part of Europe, and whose influence always has been and always will be felt in all enlightened nations of the world. It has stood the test of translation into many languages. As Carlyle says, "In the poorest cottage are books; the one Book is there wherein for several thousands of years the spirit of man has found light and nourishment and an internal response to whatever is deepest in him."

When so many thousands and thousands of books are thrown loose upon the world, it is a difficult task to decide what we shall read and what we shall not read. Johnson says: read everything; while one person is standing around thinking what he shall read another has read five books; while Emerson thinks we should never read anything we can hear in everybody's mouth in the street, and that we should only read standard works. While each nation has its genius, and we never could think of sparing such minds as Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Plato, and many

other writers of history, poetry, science and romance which might be mentioned, there are thousands of secondary writers that would never be missed, just as in the world there are thousands of nonentities and few that have attained real excellence. But just here comes the comforting thought that as in each one of God's creatures there is some shadow of a good trait; so in the usual run of books there is perhaps something to be learned in every book. However, we do not have to read a great deal of worthless trash to find some good, for the genuine article is to be found in so many standard books; and a good thought to remember, when time is precious, is, "no book that will not improve by repeated readings deserves to be read at all."

The worthy books should be truly appreciated, as they are, and a hundredfold would be the satisfaction of works well done, could the authors know of the solid enjoyment and profit taken by their readers. Many authors have had little appreciation during their lifetime; their works were too far in advance of the times to be appreciated. Take for instance Goethe's *Iphigenie*. He had written according to the spirit of the times and had become quite popular, and everyone expected something grand in his new work. He worked on the play for several years, remodeling it and making the image and character of *Iphigenie* his constant thought and companion through all his travels. At last one of the truest and most finished gems of German literature was given to the world; but when it was represented on the stage it was unappreciated—the people were not ready for it. Now the work can be read again and again and its beauties are appreciated more and more at every reading. Just so with any great reformer; he cannot see the results of his works, and the benefits are to others.

Variety is the spice of life, and so in books we have all kinds to choose from, and all books, however good, cannot always please, and our minds do not always crave them. Emerson says, let nature be our guide, and it has truly been said, "a wise man will select his books, for he would not wish to class them all under the sacred name of friends. Some can be accepted only as acquaintances. The best books of all kinds are taken to the heart and cherished as the most precious possessions. Others to be chatted with for a time, to spend a few pleasant hours with, and laid aside."

HANNIBAL.

—, ATHENEUM.

When Rome and Carthage were the leading rival nations of the world and the bitterness of feeling between these two powers was so great that almost the first words spoken by a Roman or Carthaginian youth were curses toward the rival nation, the birth of Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, a leading Carthaginian, ushered in an epoch of history almost equal in interest and brilliancy to a similar epoch of French history when Napoleon was the terror of all Europe.

At the age of nine years, but already instilled with a feeling of hatred toward his nation's enemy, Hannibal accompanied his father to Spain in a campaign against the Romans, and there on Roman territory took at the altar an oath of eternal hostility to Rome. Although but a youth when the oath was taken, his young mind was thoroughly impressed by it, and never was a vow more faithfully kept.

Hamilcar fell in battle before his son had reached maturity, and the command of the army was then given to his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, also an able general. The latter was assassinated and Hannibal, being now twenty-six years of age, and having already shown much military genius, succeeded in command. Immediately he began a series of military campaigns never before equaled and never since surpassed save by those of that almost god of war, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Hannibal fought for the gods of Carthage and to avenge the wrongs done his countrymen by the Romans. Napoleon fought to slake his unquenchable thirst for military glory and to satisfy his own ambition. He was born for war, and when not engaged in it he was restless as an eagle chained to earth, being entirely out of his sphere.

When these great generals came to earth the Ruler of All must have said, "just so far shalt thou go and no farther," and when we review the lives of both and see the tragical end of their successes, we wonder, admire and pity, but do not regret.

It is certain that Napoleon did a good thing for Europe, and we are not sure but that Hannibal did Rome as much good; for Rome could never have reached the height of her glory with such a breach between the two classes or parties as existed at that time. And it seems that a

union and good feeling could be brought about only by the nation being rended asunder by a foreign power.

It may not have seemed so to either Hannibal or Napoleon, yet when we consider it carefully we can plainly see that the work of each was completed to the fullest extent, and we look upon Zama and Waterloo as the final scenes of two great tragedies.

In the beginning of his career we first see Hannibal subjugating, by military force and by friendship, the Roman provinces in Spain. Then crossing the Pyrenees, the Rhone, and finally the Alps, he descends into the valley of the Po, having lost in his march, principally in crossing the Alps, 33,000 men. Here he induces the Gauls, an old enemy of Rome, to join him. His forces thus strengthened by this new ally and his own soldiers rested from their fatiguing journey across the Alps, he now proceeds to lay waste and plunder the fertile plains of Italy. His first conflict of importance was with the combined forces of the consuls Scipio and Sempronius. This was the first time for thirty years that a combined consular army had been defeated, and the Romans now began to appreciate the genius of their adversary.

From this time on Hannibal's victories over his enemies were successive. Never before had Rome suffered so many and such overwhelming defeats. Their best generals were continually outgeneraled and defeated until, after the battle of Cannæ, Rome lay, seemingly paralyzed and helpless, at the feet of the conqueror.

It is thought that if he had immediately marched to Rome, which was now without an army and almost unprotected save by its walls, he might have perched with his army upon the "Seven Hills," and dictated peace in his own terms to his proud enemy, and thus would his early vow have been fulfilled to his greatest desire. But this he did not do, and the consequence was that Rome was not taken; and while Hannibal was in the southern part of Italy the Romans were levying new armies and putting forth every energy in preparing for a life or death struggle for the nation.

The Romans now changed their tactics, and in order to get Hannibal from their country they sent Scipio with an army to Africa to attack Carthage. Carthage, unable to protect herself, was obliged to recall Hannibal. Soon after this

the battle of Zama was fought, in which Hannibal was defeated, and Carthage was doomed to destruction. Hannibal, like a bright star which we have watched so long, suddenly disappears from the gaze of the world, and the remaining history of that great and powerful nation is a tale of woe; for the vengeful conqueror spared it not.

LYCEUM NOTES.

The second public exercises of the Lyceum occurred January 21. It was an unusually interesting occasion as the exercises consisted of contests between representatives of the different divisions. The exercises were called on promptly by the presiding officer, H. W. McIntosh, and everything went well till the last oration, the effect of which was marred by the forgetfulness of the orator. The prizes awarded the winners were of little or no value except as mementos of victory. The presentation speeches were mostly of a comic character and were pleasant interludes between the more serious productions of the contestants. Profs. Putnam, Lodeman, and Bellows acted as judges and decided that Misses Allen and Sheldon, Messrs. Miller and Evans were entitled to the honors, and their decisions gave general satisfaction. The fact that one representative from each division was successful, made the result particularly gratifying. Following is the literary program:

Essay—Abraham and Ulysses,—Miss Jessie M. Allen, Atheneum.

Essay—Without Sound of Ax or Hammer—Miss Emma Chase, Adelpic.

Presentation by Mr. George Fowler.

Declamation—Spartacus to the Gladiators—Mr. Sam Gier, Atheneum.

Declamation—The Curse of Regulus—Mr. H. W. Miller, Adelpic.

Presentation by Miss Perlia Ferris.

Recitation—"Asleep at the Switch"—Miss Frances Sheldon, Olympic.

Recitation—"Daddy Flick's Spree"—Miss Anna Moss, Crescent.

Presentation by Mr. E. Severance.

Oration—"The Price of Power"—T. L. Evans, Crescent.

Oration—Ireland's Oppressions W. H. Dorgan, Olympic.

Presentation by Miss Minnie Bissell.

Elections for the present term are reported from the societies as follows:

ATHENEUM.

President, Kittie M. Stewart; vice-president, Geo. E. Rogers; recording secretary, Claude Larzelere; corresponding secretary, Eliza McDonald; treasurer, Minnie Bissell; chaplain,

Jessie Allen; editor, H. W. McIntosh; librarian, Lucy Sherwood; executive committee, Sam Gier, H. J. Kenyon, Maggie Phelps.

CRESCENT.

President, W. E. Hicks; vice-president, Anna Moss; recording secretary, Jean McDiarmid; treasurer, S. D. Brooks; chaplain, E. Haynes; corresponding secretary, Chas. M. Robbins; editor, T. L. Evans; executive committee, Fred Snow, W. F. Seed, Edith King.

ADELPHIC.

President, W. H. Foster; vice-president, Miss Mary White; secretary, Miss Ester Phelps; treasurer, W. L. Ruggles; chaplain, Archie Green; editor, Geo. Fowler; librarian, A. P. Crafts; executive committee, H. D. Thompson, H. W. Miller, Miss Emma Chase.

OLYMPIC.

The election of officers for the present term passed off quietly and satisfactorily to all with the following results: President, W. H. Dorgan; vice-president, Miss Ida Wall; secretary, Miss Mattie McFarlane; corresponding secretary, Nettie Ramsdell; treasurer, Miss Lucy Lowe; executive committee, W. F. Lewis, Miss Lulu Waldo, and Miss May Woodin; editor, C. L. Beebe; chaplain, Perry Trowbridge.

We regret that at the close of the first term a few of our members returned to their homes. The applications for membership have far exceeded the vacancies made by those going home and the membership is now full. It has been expressed by vote, as the desire of the society, that the membership of the societies be increased, but some of our sister societies hold a different opinion, and, therefore, the change will probably not occur.

It is very interesting "educational" news to learn that "Beecher and Watkinson, who did such excellent work in Yale's football team last year, and notably in the famous contest with Princeton, still remain on the team for this season, and that Princeton loses Lamar, "undoubtedly one of the finest players who has ever kicked a goal." All this may be very classical and elevating, but we fail to see how. We believe in physical culture, but not in "teams," and "champion players," who are taken around the country on bets and wagers. There is such a thing as pushing even a good idea a little too far.—*School Journal*.

THE NORMAL NEWS.

Published monthly by the students of the Michigan State Normal School.

Subscription Price, 5) cts. per year; Single copies, 10 cts.

Send all money by postal note or money order.

The receipt of the paper will be an acknowledgment of subscriptions.

Personal and alumni items are solicited from former students and alumni.

Entered at the postoffice of Ypsilanti as second class matter.

All Subscriptions should be addressed to the Business Manager, P. O. Box 954.

All other matter should be sent to Editor-in-Chief, box 100.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—C. D. McLouth, '87.

STAFF.

Adelphic—George Fowler, '87,—Scientific.

Atheneum—H. W. McIntosh, '87,—Personals.

Crescent—T. L. Evans, '87,—General News.

Olympic—Clark L. Beebe, '87,—Locals.

Students' Christian Association—T. L. Evans, '87.

BUSINESS MANAGER—James W. Kennedy, '87.

STUDENTS.

help those who help you. Here are their names:

Alban & Johnson, clothing and furnishing goods;
Bennett & Son, hacks and livery;
P. R. Cleary, business college;
Miss Clara A. Coleman, teacher of piano and organ;
S. H. Dodge, jewelry, silverware, etc.;
First National Bank;
Fairchild & Smith, meat market;
G. M. Gaudy, bakery;
H. P. Glover, dry goods;
Goodspeed & Sons, boots and shoes;
A. A. Graves, groceries;
Harris Bros. & Co., groceries and crockery;
Hewitt & Champion, boots and shoes;
King & Son, groceries;
Arthur H. Smith, groceries and provisions;
Hing Lee, laundry;
A. D. Morford, druggist;
Owen Mineral Well;
C. W. Rogers, books and stationery;
Charles Samson, musical merchandise;
Sanitarium and bath house, Huron street;
Charles Seeger, barber;
Frank Smith, books and stationery;
W. C. Stevens, hardware;
J. J. Stephenson, photographer;
W. H. Sweet, dry goods;
J. B. VanFossen, dentist;
Wallace & Clarke, furniture;
Wells & Fisk, groceries;
Wells & Co., Seed Growers and Florists;
C. S. Wortley & Bro., clothing and furnishing goods.

Our offer last month increased the subscription list considerably, but we wish to make it still longer, and having a few January numbers still on hand we hold the same offer open one month longer. Send 25 cents and get the six numbers from January to June inclusive.

THE paper of a leading college in our state speaks of the literary societies of that college in the following words:

"There is something very remarkable about the life of these organizations. Throughout thirty years they have prospered beyond all precedent. One of the strong elements in the life of the college is their presence here. They bind the institution together with bands of fraternal friendship that cannot be broken. Many a student has seen the day when because of some real or imaginary mistreatment, he would have broken connection with the college had not his society relations held him with an iron grasp. Kill these societies and double the endowment and we would not have an institution half so strong."

Personal knowledge of the facts enables us to confirm the above statements. Those societies are in themselves permanent institutions which give a valuable course of education and discipline to those who are favored with membership. The privileges of membership are not open to every student who will allow his name to be voted on, but candidates are closely examined and evidence is required of their fitness for membership, and even then they may be rejected by a single dissenting vote. The number of active members is less than the Normal societies would be satisfied to have. Any three members pay more in fees during one year than is required to meet the total expenses of one Normal society for that length of time. Each society has its own permanent room which has been furnished and decorated at great expense. The young men and the young women of the college belong to separate organizations, and never work together unless at an occasional union meeting; so that each can pursue their own lines of work without the interference of natural tastes and aptitudes that always has a demoralizing influence in the work of mixed societies.

It would be gratifying if the quoted statements could be applied to our own societies of the Normal. But any member knows that such things can not be said of them. There are a few members in each society who constitute the life of the organization, and who feel some real attachment to their society, but there is a larger number who are no more bound by the ties of society than by those of their boarding club.

To sustain a good society costs money, and those who desire the greatest benefits that society work can give will be willing to pay proportionally to the returns expected. The plan,

that has been advocated, of raising the membership limit and then letting indifferent members drop out after paying the small membership fee can only react detrimentally on those who seek to escape pecuniary responsibility by it.

There is one circumstance, apparently beyond the control of our societies at the present time, which positively prevents their full development. Each society should have its own permanent place of meeting. A fixed home for each society is just as necessary to their prosperity as are buildings to any organized school. There is hope that in the near future the Legislature will provide for more buildings. If the societies should then be able to furnish evidences of stability and efficient work, would they not have sufficient grounds for asking at least the walls of a building within which they could gather, at their own expense, the necessities of a society home?

THE first term of the year is finished and nearly six hundred students have passed through the trial of examination, and now we wonder:—

How many of that number allowed themselves to be led into any of the numerous pitfalls that beset the path of a student at such times;

How many went to their examinations as unconcerned as to a daily recitation and were satisfied to pass for what they were worth;

How many spent anxious days and nights rummaging through note books and text books for fear that some insignificant question might be asked and they not be prepared to answer;

How many cared more for the marks they received than for a thorough, independent knowledge of the subject;

How many clung to their books up to the last moment and read the answers to the questions from the visions of pages still dancing before their eyes;

How many received standings on answers which they will not be able to make if asked the same questions next commencement week;

How many think that a standing which indicates more than their permanent acquisition is any real advantage;

How many think that the nervous anxiety which so often accompanies the examinations ought to be abolished;

How many of those who have been tormented by that anxiety will never let it trouble them again, no matter what the consequences.

WITHIN a period of three weeks the patrons of the lecture course were favored with three lectures from as many famous men. These lectures were as different in substance and style as the men who produced them, and it is difficult to find any points of resemblance in the lecturers. Wendling, large and strong in body, is not always graceful, and his powerful voice is often strained to a pitch and intensity that is painful to some listeners. Hedley, slender and graceful, having a mild, well modulated voice, is skillful in imitation, and makes his hearers laugh and cry. McCarthy, without any striking points of personality, awkward and profuse with his gestures, often indistinct in speech, and apparently unable to say anything that will cause a hearty laugh, held the attention of his audience by the plain statement of facts with which he is familiar.

WENDLING'S "Saul of Tarsus" is a rhetorical masterpiece, and a magnificent eulogy on the apostle, whose life he regards with unbounded admiration. In his opening words he proposed to show in the character of Paul one of the most remarkable men of the world. He claimed for Paul the foremost rank as an orator, a philosopher, and a martyr, and supported the claim by a careful review of his whole life. Paul's successful appeal to Agrippa before a multitude clamoring for his life was conclusive evidence of the power of his eloquence and the force of his logic. His constant adherence to his chosen course, in spite of persecutions greater than all the other great reformers of the world combined have endured, was a story of martyrdom without parallel. But in spite of Wendling's vivid descriptions and the evident intensity of his own feelings, he left the impression with some that his hero was an ideal and that "Saul of Tarsus" had been magnified and beautified to meet the requirements of the ideal.

THE lecture by Dr. Hedley on "Failure and Success" was a complete success. No lecture of the season has been so filled with all varieties of thought and feeling that enliven a subject and enforce the teachings of the lecturer. Pathos seems to be his forte, but his characterizations of the contemptible affectations of snobbery are not easily excelled. He treats the realities of life, and does not fear to shock false modesty with truth. Sound health is the foundation of

his plan of successful living, and true manhood or virtuous womanhood is success.

As had been anticipated, the opera house was crowded to the limit of its seating capacity on the occasion of Hon. Justin McCarthy's lecture. No doubt many were disappointed in Mr. McCarthy as an orator, but his plain and, we think, candid treatment of the subject held the attention of every person that could be interested in "English Orators, Statesmen, and Parties." Having been closely identified during the past quarter of a century with English politics, as a journalistic, historian, and member of Parliament, he has been personally acquainted with nearly every eminent English statesman of the time. His supreme contempt for the puerile House of Lords forms a striking contrast to his admiration for the vigorous House of Commons where the people are represented by "manhood suffrage." His classification of parties, with descriptions of their leader and others now prominent in public affairs will be found helpful to those who are interested in the study of current English history from the daily newspapers. His reputation for fairness as a political historian adds much to the value of the words he spoke to us.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our hearts have been saddened the past month, because an esteemed friend has been removed from our midst.

Ellen Murphy entered the Normal school in the fall of '81. During the next four years she was an earnest, devoted student, and won both the admiration and respect of her instructors by her ability and application. She graduated from the institution with the class of '85, and was elected by her classmates to deliver the prophecy for the class day exercises. She was immediately appointed by the State Board of Education to take the position of instructor in the department of History. Her teaching showed that her efficiency in imparting knowledge, was equal to her scholarly attainments.

Before the close of the year, the fatal disease, consumption, which was so soon to end her useful life, made itself felt. She was obliged to leave school before the end of the second term, and resigned the position to which she had been reappointed. She spent the summer in the north-

ern part of the state, hoping that a change of climate would restore her health. When she returned in the fall, it was evident from her pale, thin face, labored breathing and hacking cough, that the rest of her mortal life would be a story of a few weeks. She endured the inevitable sufferings of her malady with fortitude and Christian resignation. On the nineteenth of January "God's angel touched her, and she slept."

The funeral obsequies were observed in the church of St. John, January twenty-second. Her mortal remains were followed to their last resting place by her bereaved family, the Normal faculty, and many of her pupils and friends.

While we mourn the loss of one whom we had admired as a pupil, esteemed as a teacher, and loved as a friend, remembering her nobility, and Christian character, we can fondly say of her, "Not dead, but gone before."

Resolutions of Respect on the Death of Miss Ellen Murphy.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our former fellow student and teacher, Miss Ellen Murphy, and,

WHEREAS, Feeling that by her death we have lost a true friend; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the students of the Michigan State Normal School, do hereby express our deep appreciation of her as an earnest and conscientious student and a thorough and efficient teacher;

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, who have cared for her so tenderly through her long, patient sufferings; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and also that they be printed in THE NORMAL NEWS and in the Ypsilanti city papers.

KITTIE M. STEWART.
JEAN MCDIARMID.
W. J. MCKONE.
C. D. McLOUTH.
CHAS. M. ROBBINS.
J. W. KENNEDY.
Committee.

Died, at Ypsilanti, January 19, '87, Miss Francis A. St. John.

At Thanksgiving time she closed the school-room door on her work at Decatur and came to her friends in Ypsilanti. For a few weeks, in great pain and suffering, she lingered, and then passed to her work beyond. She had wrought among the teachers of Michigan, days not a few. Though her name is no longer among the living, we can

but remember that her influence will still be felt in widening circles. Though her "hands are crossed at rest," others that she has trained will take up the task where she leaves it. Her spirit of charity and trust, her earnestness and enthusiasm, her loyalty to truth and justice, her unselfish devotion to others, will bear rich fruits in the lives of those whom she called pupils. These things which in her were so abundant made her life to be neither barren nor unfruitful. Those who knew her mourn her with a chastened joy as one who has gained a great victory.

HEAVEN'S GATES AJAR.

ELLA GAY, '82.

[In memory of Lizzie Ressler, who died Jan. 8, 1887.]

Before the morning beams
Had thought to lift the veil
That parts their golden light
From moonbeams pale,

An angel, robed in white,
From heaven hovered low
Above the head of one
Who long had wished to go.

Her face bore marks of pain,
When he who comes so far,
Bent low to tell the news,
Of "Heaven's Gates Ajar."

That banished every trace
Like clouds by sunbeams riv'n;
And smiles slept on her face,
That told of rest in heav'n.

And something more it told:
A spirit wondrous fair
Had passed the "Gates Ajar,"
To dwell forever there.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Early in the school year, the Executive Committee of the Students' Christian Association decided to make a canvas of the school. The objects in view were two: First, to interview each member of the school, calling attention to matters relating to the soul's welfare and inviting all to attend the meetings of the association; secondly, to obtain the necessary items from which to compile statistics of interest to the association, which could not be obtained in any other way than by such a canvas.

The committee to whom the work of canvassing was intrusted have now completed their

task. They have endeavored to reach every member of the school; this, however, has been rendered very difficult, and, indeed, almost impossible by the frequent addition of new students. But, in spite of all difficulties, they have, as will be shown, made their canvas cover a very large percentage of the school enrollment. The statistics are as follows: Total number canvassed, 499; number who are accustomed to attend the weekly prayer meetings, 470; professing Christians, 387. 277 are members of churches; of these there are 85 Methodists, 54 Presbyterians, 52 Baptists, 29 Congregationalists, 23 Catholics, 20 Episcopalians, 3 Disciples, 2 United Brethren, 2 Lutherans, 1 member of the Society of Friends, 1 Universalist, and 1 member of the Reformed Church. It may be seen by the above that, through its prayer meetings, the association reaches about 94 per cent. of the school. 78 per cent. of the students are Christians and 55 per cent. are church members. Of those who are members of churches, 30 per cent. are Methodists, 20 per cent. Presbyterians, 19 per cent. Baptists, 10 per cent. Congregationalists, and 21 per cent. scattering.

What good has been done by this work, the committee has no means of knowing; but if, by means of this canvas, any seeds have been sown, which, by their growth, shall cause the salvation of an immortal soul, the committee feel that they are well paid for their labor. H. D. T.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT TERM.

President, T. L. Evans; vice-president, Mary White; secretary, Chas. M. Robbins; treasurer, Claude Larzelere; librarian, John Cook; executive committee,—Messrs. W. H. Brooks, Thompson, McIntosh, Beebe, Hill; Misses Paton, Pearce, Bogue, Allen, White, Bullard, Rogers, Lowe, K. Sherwood.

ALUMNI.

CLASS OF '83.

Lillie Hunt has taught at Manistee since graduation.

Rose V. Barton is studying in Germany.

Milton M. Marble is principal at Muskegon.

Emily Fuller teaches at Cassopolis.

Fannie Cheever is at home, Ypsilanti.

W. A. Hearn teaches at Greenland.

Geo. H. McFetridge teaches at Sheboygan, Wis.

James H. Hanford is at home near Ypsilanti.

Geo. F. Key teaches mathematics in the Normal.

Mrs. Fred Hunt, *nee* Anna Wood, lives at Ypsilanti.

Florence Shultes continues as preceptress at Centerville.

Anna E. Sherman teaches at Charlotte.

Tom Dooling remains at Hancock as principal. He is also taking a course in the Michigan Mining School.

James H. Sinclair remains at Belleville.

Worthy L. Shuart is superintendent of the Jonesville schools. He was one of the judges at the recent junior oratorical contest at Hillsdale College.

Leslie J. Meacham is studying law at Centerville.

W. W. Hoadley is engaged in real estate and insurance business, Manhattan, Kas.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Geo. H. Broesamle, '80, is the successful principal of Imlay City schools.

Mary A. Houghton, '77, recently resigned her position as first assistant in Lapeer high school to marry a prominent lawyer of Dakota.

Miss Emma Loughnane, '85, teaches in the grammar grade of Lapeer schools.

W. D. Clizbe, '80, is now serving his fifth year as superintendent of Lapeer schools.

Dora Knight, '85, is not living at home as previously reported. She is teaching at Kalamazoo.

Effie M. Vining, '84, is teaching in Colorado.

Walter W. Weeks, '84, works a farm near Mason. Failing health compelled him to abandon teaching for a while.

LOCALS.

January thaw,

Also a February thaw.

Second term began Feb. 7.

Among the materials for analytical chemistry are "Jones' Junior Course," two swabs, and a receipt for two dollars.

The Normal choir now meets Prof. Pease for practice every Tuesday evening from 7 to 8.

The "Pupils' Recital" at the Conservatory was very entertaining for all lovers of good music.

The Students' Christian Association was addressed Sunday, Feb. 6, by Principal Sill on the subject, "Deliver us from evil," taken from The Lord's Prayer.

We see the smiling faces of some of our last year's students who have come to finish with the present senior class.

The Virgil class laughed long and loud when when a student translated "*atque auribus aera captat*," "he breathes the fresh air with his ears."

"Of suitable length—long enough, but not too long to be wearisome" is what the reporter to *The Ypsilantian* thought of the productions of the last "public."

The second year class in German finished the translation of *Hermann und Dorothea* at the end of the first term, and the entire class was passed without an examination.

We feel very sorry for you if your best girl has gone home. Perhaps you have a lecture ticket to sell,—don't be hasty, you may need it.

The legislative committee pronounced the 7 A class in reading, instructed by W. H. Dorgan, to be the banner class in that subject.

Our last "public" was conceded by all to be the best known in several years.

At the close of last term students with good class records were let off from examinations. We think this a good plan, as an incentive to better work, especially for grammar grades, where examinations are universally dreaded.

Marie Wilson, the elocutionist, who was to have entertained the students of the Business College last Tuesday evening, gave an entertainment in Good Templar's Hall on the following evening.

Saturday evening, Feb. 12, the senior class met and elected officers for the present term as follows: President, H. W. McIntosh; vice-president, Mary White; secretary, Kittie Smith; treasurer, W. E. Hicks; chaplain, E. Severance; executive committee—C. L. Beebe, Evan Essery, Kittie M. Stewart.

One of our popular young men was hard pressed the other night and arrived at his room pale and out of breath. It was only a friend, T. L., that wanted to catch up and walk with a gentleman.

If you think of having your picture taken, you will find it to your advantage to have your work done at Stephenson's gallery, as he does first-class work, and more than that, he is permanently located over the postoffice, Ypsilanti, where you can find him if you should want to get duplicates printed. Over the postoffice.

The visiting committee from the State Legislature spent Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the Normal. The committee consisted of Senators Monroe, Barringer; Representatives, Beecher, Linton, Watson, Robinson, Washburn. They expressed themselves as well pleased with the entire school and its work. They were especially interested in the plan and operation of the Practice School and spent the entire time of the session inspecting it. Their verdict was that the Practice School is a necessary adjunct of the Normal and is working admirably.

CHAS. E. SAMSON!

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS AND ORGANS

VIOLINS,

GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS,

And all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

Pianos to Rent—Rent Applied if Purchased.

All kinds of Instruments Sold on Monthly Payments.

A Choice lot of Violins just received at very Low Prices.

All kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired
—Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Music Racks for \$1.50—the best in the market.

"Weichhold" Violin Strings—acknowledged the best in the world.

Special Discount on Sheet Music. Leave your orders and Save Money, at

CHAS. E. SAMSON'S!

CONGRESS ST., YPSILANTI.

1886 STUDENTS 1886

TRADE WITH

A. A. GRAVES, The GROCER

This is the most popular Grocery House in the city. This is the place where the Students are always welcome.

All those who belong to Clubs, or think of joining the same, should get SPECIAL CLUB DISCOUNTS of Mr. Graves. This will please you, as will also the Prices and the Goods. Good Goods are what you want, and this is what you will get at this store. Be sure and and look for the sign.

A. A. GRAVES, The Grocer, 5 Congress Street.

WOOD! WOOD!

STUDENTS

Save Time and Money by leaving orders for

Wood, Coal, Coak & Kindlings

—AT THE—

STUDENTS' WOOD YARD,

COR. CROSS AND PERRIN STS.,

Only One Block East from Normal School, on Cross St.

FULL MEASURE—SOUND WOOD!

Prices GUARANTEED as Cheap as at any other yard.

Organ Boxes make the best Coal Bins and Wood Boxes. Only \$1, for next 30 days.

Leave orders also at Samson's Book Store, or Davis' Flour and Feed Store, opposite Postoffice, and they will receive Prompt Attention.

NIGHT SCHOOL

—AT—

Augustus D. Cleary

School of Penmanship and Shorthand Institute.

Students may enter at any time.

P. R. CLEARY, Principal.

MISS CLARA A. COLEMAN,

Teacher of Piano and Organ

Miss Coleman is a graduate of the Normal Conservatory of Music, and is a teacher of experience. She would be pleased to receive the patronage of the Students of the Normal School, at her residence,

CORNER PEARL AND BALLARD STREETS.

TERMS, \$10 A QUARTER

ARTHUR H. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

G R O C E R !

Teas and Coffees a Specialty. Students will find a fresh supply of fruits in their season. Reduced rates to clubs.

25 CONGRESS ST., - YPSILANTI, MICH.

ALBAN & JOHNSON,

Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers,*Have the Largest Stock of***READY-MADE CLOTHING****GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,***Hats and Caps, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, &c.*

IN THE CITY.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

16 Congress St., - Ypsilanti, Mich.

WELLS & FISK !

WELLS & FISK,

GROCERS,

First door West of First National Bank,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Special inducements to Clubs and buyers of large bills. Call and see.

WELLS & FISK !

CHINESE LAUNDRY !

HING LEE, PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS ST., - YPSILANTI, MICH.

I wish to thank the students for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same during the coming year.

-:PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES !:-

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

COMMENCEMENT DAY*Is not the only day in the year for Students to buy***CUT FLOWERS,****BOUQUETS, BASKETS, DESIGNS.**

Use them in your Literary Societies, Receptions, Etc., and send them to your sick friends. Orders filled promptly by

WELLS & CO .

Pearl St., One Door West of Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Opera House Barber Shop

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

CHAS. SEEGER,

Proprietor of the Opera House Barber Shop, solicits the patronage of the Students, and will strive to merit the same. Give him a call.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Readers of the Normal News

Will find a good place to purchase everything in

Hardware & House Furnishing Goods

At Reasonable Hard Pan Prices, at

W. C. STEVENS

HARDWARE STORE, CONGRESS ST.

J. B. VanFossen, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS,

OVER MAPES' DRY GOODS STORE

UNION BLOCK,

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Hats and Caps, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs,

UNDERWEAR,

And in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furnishing Store.

CONGRESS ST., YPSILANTI, MICH.

Wallace & Clark,

No. 5 UNION BLOCK,

FURNITURE DEALERS!

AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Students' Headquarters for all kinds of

FURNITURE, BEDDING, PICTURES

CURTAINS, ETC.

STAR BAKERY

SOUTH SIDE CONGRESS STREET,

One door East of National Bank,

Where will be found a fresh stock of all kinds of Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Fresh Pan Candies, Canned Goods, and Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Ice Cream and Oysters. Fresh Bread delivered daily to all parts of the city. Cakes and all kinds of Pastry made on short notice. Special Rates to Students.

G. M. GAUDY, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Capital, ~ ~ \$75,000.00.

D. L. Quirk, President.

L. A. Barnes, Vice-Pres.

W. L. Pack, Cashier.

H. P. GLOVER,

DEALER IN

FINE DRY GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES,

CONGRESS ST., YPSILANTI, MICH.

Hewitt & Champion

Are Headquarters for

BOOTS AND SHOES

AND RUBBERS.

WE KEEP GOOD WORK,

WE SELL IT CHEAP,

WE REPAIR ON SHORT NOTICE,

AND WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

HEWITT & CHAMPION!

Cor. Congress and Washington Sts.

BENNETT & SON,

PROPRIETORS OF

City Bus, Hack and Livery Line,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

*Bus and Hack to and from all Trains. All Hack Orders
Receive Prompt Attention.*

CONGRESS ST., WEST OF OPERA HOUSE.

A. D. MORFORD,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery,*Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Wall Paper.*

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes. A complete assortment of Trusses.

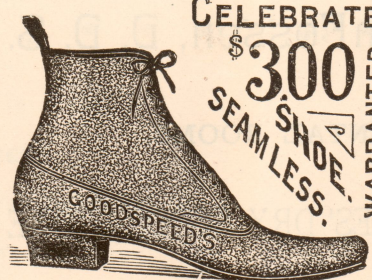
No. 3 Congress Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Students!

I desire to inform my friends and customers of the Michigan State Normal School that I have just received a New Stock of Fall Goods consisting of all the Latest Styles in DRESS GOODS AND FANCY GOODS, Beautiful Styles in New Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons and Laces, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, and a Large Assortment of Notions from which you may be able to supply your wants. Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain, yours truly,

W. H. SWEET.

CELEBRATED WE ARE
\$300 Headquarters
SEAMLESS SHOE FOR
WARRANTED Ladies' & Gents'
GOODSPEED'S FINE
SHOES!


Students, Don't Forget That

We have the Largest and Best Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS

IN THE CITY.

PRICES ROCK BOTTOM

GOODSPEED & SONS

8 CONGRESS ST., Ypsilanti, and

17 So. Main St., Ann Arbor.

Normal Conservatory of Music-Seventh Year

Director, F. H. PEASE, Professor of Music in the Michigan State Normal School.

TEACHERS.

FREDERIC H. PEASE, Director, Teacher of Voice Cultivation and Singing, Piano, Organ, Harmony, Composition, and Counterpoint, and Methods of Teaching and Conducting Music. Terms \$25 a quarter.

MR. FREDERICK ABEL, JR., of Detroit, Teacher of Piano and Violoncello. Mr. Abel is a graduate of the Conservatory of Frankfort, Germany, and a pupil of Raff. \$20 a quarter.

MISS JESSIE L. PEASE, Teacher of Piano. Miss Pease is a pupil of the Director, and of J. H. Hahn of the Detroit Conservatory of Music. \$20 a quarter.

MISS HELEN HEWITT, Piano. Pupil of the Director and J. H. Hahn of Detroit Conservatory of Music. \$12 a quarter.

HERR G. PAUL HABENICHT, Teacher of Violin, Viola, Cornet, and all Brass Instruments. \$20 a quarter.

MISS CLARA LOUISE HAYES, late of Boston, Voice Culture and Singing. \$18 a quarter.

REGULATIONS.

Pupils are free to choose the teachers from whom they wish to take lessons, but they must first give their names to the Director, who will assign them hours for lessons and practice.

Members of the Normal Conservatory will be admitted to all concerts and recitals. Pupils will have opportunity to play at recitals during the entire course. The Director will have supervision of all pupils, and may be consulted by pupils, parents and guardians as to the best course to take, and to progress and improvement made.

The Conservatory year is divided into quarters of ten weeks each as follows—Fall Quarter begins Sept. 13; Winter Quarter begins November 22; Spring Quarter begins Feb. 6; Summer Quarter begins April 18. The Fall and Spring Quarters begin with the regular terms of the State Normal School, accommodating those who wish to attend both.

For special circular containing terms, address,

FREDERIC H. PEASE, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Fairchild & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

EAST AND WEST SIDE

MEAT MARKETS!

OUR MOTTO—"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

Come and Try our MEATS and PRICES, and satisfy yourselves.

We always carry a full line of

Sausage, and Fresh and Salt Meats!

GIVE US A TRIAL.

STEPHENSON'S GALLERY

OVER THE POSTOFFICE,

Is one of the best in the state. Call and see for yourself. We guarantee first-class work.

Students will find it to their interest to get their work done here, as we do all our own work and are able to finish it on short notice.

Please call, and make our rooms your headquarters.

J. J. STEPHENSON.

S. H. DODGE,

DEALER IN

WATCHES

CLOCKS.

Jewelry & Silverware.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE FINEST GOODS,

THE LOWEST PRICES,

IN WASHTENAW CO.

NO. 12 CONGRESS STREET,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

THE NORMAL NEWS

CHARLES KING.

CHARLES E. KING.

HARRIS BROS. & Co.,

CHARLES KING & SON,

DEALERS IN

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES!

GROCERIES

AND CROCKERY.

Portland Cements, Waterlime, and Calcined
Plasters.

Gasoline in any Quantity.

Corner of Congress and Huron Streets

Corner of Congress and Washington Streets,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

❖ THE ❖ OWEN ❖ MINERAL ❖ WELL ❖

*The Strongest in Mineralization and
most perfectly neutralized water
in the world.*



*Circulars giving analysis of the
water, with directions for using,
sent on application.*

MINERAL WATER BITTERS, prepared from Water from the Owen Well; free from Alcohol, and possessing all the intrinsic merits of the water.

MINERAL WATER PLASTER, prepared from Water from the Owen Well, containing Bromine.

MINERAL WATER OINTMENT, prepared from Water from the Owen Well, free from all Drugs.

MINERAL WATER SOAP, for the Toilet, Bathing, and all Skin Diseases. We offer the only perfect Mineral Water Soap, which surpasses all others in its Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Healing, and Deodorizing Qualities, containing Bromine.

Used successfully in Cancer, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases, Blood Poisoning, Hemorrhoids or Bleeding Piles, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Cholera Morbus or Summer Complaint, Rheumatism and Sciatica, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Erysipelas, Sick Headache, Mercurial Poisoning, Sore Throat, Inflamed Eyes, Ivy Poisoning, Bee Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, etc., etc.

T. C. OWEN YPSILANTI, MICH.

THE NORMAL NEWS.

YPSILANTI SANITARIUM

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

MOORMAN & CORNWELL, Proprietors.

This Institution is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Huron River, in the city of Ypsilanti, Mich. and is especially adapted to the treatment of the varied Mental Derangements from Over Brainwork or Excitement, Exhaustion, Prostration, Anæmia, Hyperæmia, Congestions, Hallucinations, Insanity, etc., also Spinal Anæmia, Congestion, Irritation, Curvature and Congestion, Anæmia, and Irritation of the Sympathetic Nerve Center, along each side of the Spine and Base of the Brain; Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, Lumbago, Sciatica and many forms of



Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, are successfully treated by our Combination System of Cure, in their varied complicated forms, together with diseases peculiar to each sex.

BLOOD POISONS—Cancer, Syphilis, and Rheumatism, yield to the treatment. Debility, following Typhoid and other forms of Fever, also Fever Sores, Abscesses, Ulcers, and Burns, Mineral, Vegetable and Insect Poisoning, Catarrh, Piles, etc. Skin Diseases improve rapidly—Lupus, Eczema, Syphilitic, etc., etc.

Building heated by steam. Guests eat, sleep, and are treated in the same building. Elevator and wheeled chairs to convey the needy to places desired. The medical profession, traveling public, and health seekers are cordially invited to investigate. Electric call bells from rooms to office. Winter accommodations excellent. Cures Wonderful. Charges moderate, and the table bountifully supplied. For further information, address

MORRIS HALE, M. D., GEN'L MANAGER,

For Home Treatment the Water is Shipped in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 Gallon, and Barrel Lots.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

The News Directory.

NORMAL SOCIETIES.

(Meet each Friday evening at 7:30.)

OLYMPIC—Officers: Pres., W. H. Dorgan; Rec. Sec., Mattie McFarlane.

CRESCENT—Officers: Pres., W. E. Hicks; Rec. Sec., Jean McDiarmid.

ATHENEUM—Officers: Pres., Kittie M. Stewart; Rec. Sec., Claude Larzelere.

ADELPHIC—Officers: Pres., W. H. Foster; Rec. Sec., Esther Phelps.

NORMAL LYCEUM, composed of the above named Societies in joint session. The public exercises are held under this name. Executive Committee—Fred Snow, W. F. Lewis, Harry D. Thompson, Sam Gier.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Pres., Thomas L. Evans. Meets in Conservatory Hall the first Sunday of each month at 3:00 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 6:30. Business meetings, subject to call.

CHURCHES OF YPSILANTI.

BAPTIST—Corner Cross and Washington streets; Rev. J. L. Cheney, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN—Washington street; Rev. W. A. McCorkle, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL—Huron street; Rev. T. W. MacLean, Rector; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC—Cross street; Rev. Father W. DeBever, Pastor; Sunday services, first Mass, 8:00 a. m., High Mass, 10:30 a. m., Vespers, 3 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Corner Washington and Ellis streets; Rev. I. E. Springer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Corner Adams and Emmet streets; Rev. M. W. Fairfield, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

A. M. E.—Adams street; Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m.

RAILROADS.

(Trains run by Central Standard time.)

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive from the East: 8:01, 10:12, a. m., 2:20, 5:12, 8:58, 10:20, p. m.

Trains arrive from the West: 4:52, 6:24, 10:40, a. m., 4:50, 5:45, 9:56 p. m.

L. S. & M. S.—YPSILANTI DIVISION.

Train arrives from the West: 5:10 p. m.

Train leaves for the West: 9:00 a. m.

THE NORMAL NEWS.

Michigan State Normal School

FACULTY—SEPTEMBER, 1886.

J. M. B. SILL, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

DANIEL PUTNAM, A. M., VICE-PRINCIPAL,
Mental and Moral Science, and Theory and Art of Teaching.

JULIA A. KING, PRECEPTRESS,
History.

FREDERIC H. PEASE,
Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Director of the
Conservatory of Music.

CHARLES FITZ ROY BELLOWES, M. A., C. E.,
Mathematics.

AUGUST LODEMAN, M. A.,
German and French Languages.

AUSTIN GEORGE, M. A.,
Director of the Training School.

LUCY A. OSBAND, M. A.,
Natural Sciences.

EDWIN A. STRONG, M. A.,
Physical Sciences.

FLORUS A. BARBOUR, B. A.,
English Language and Literature.

JOHN GOODISON,
Drawing and Geography.

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGHE, M. A.,
Latin and Greek Languages.

HELEN M. POST,
Instructor in Grammar and French.

WILLIAM H. BROOKS,
Critic in Grammar Grades of Training School.

LOIS A. McMAHON,
Instructor in English Literature.

ANNA A. PATON,
Instructor in History and German.

HENRY T. COE,
Instructor in Mathematics.

AMELIA HALE,
Instructor in Mathematics.

CHARLES E. ST. JOHN,
Instructor in Physical Sciences.

ABBIE PEARCE,
Critic in Primary Grades of Training School.

LYDIA E. KNISS,
Instructor in History.

WILLIS A. WEEKS,
Instructor in Ancient Languages.

WILBUR P. BOWEN,
Instructor in Mathematics.

CLARENCE E. SMITH, B. S.,
Instructor in English.

FANNY H. WOOD,
Clerk and Instructor.

FLORENCE GOODISON,
Librarian.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission are examined in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Reading and Spelling.

Applicants who desire will be examined for admission to any of the advanced classes. Certificates of standing from any approved school will be accepted in all studies except those named below, and no examination will be required. These certificates, however, must be signed by the superintendent or the principal teacher of the school and must state definitely the text-book used, the amount and quality of work done, and the time given to the study. Blank forms for these certificates will be furnished on application.

Certificates of standing will not be taken in those branches required by law, for the third grade legal license to teach, namely: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Civil Government, and that part of Physiology or Hygiene which has special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

COURSES OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

Five regular courses of instruction are arranged: Scientific, Literary, Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, each four years, and a shorter English course of three years. A special course in Music, and other special courses may be selected.

CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS.

Pupils graduating and receiving Diplomas from any course, are entitled to legal certificates of qualification to teach in any of the public schools of the State. Graduates of the English Course will receive a certificate for five years; of the other courses for life.

APPOINTMENTS AND TUITION.

The school year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. Every student, not holding an appointment from a member of the State Legislature, is required to pay five dollars in advance each term.

Each member of the Legislature is authorized to appoint two students from his district, who will be received on the presentation of a certificate of appointment, free of charge. The certificate must be presented at the time of admission, or the regular fee will be required. Each appointment is good for one year only.

BOARD AND EXPENSES.

Students can board only at such places and under such regulations as are approved by the Faculty. Gentlemen and ladies cannot occupy rooms at the same house, unless by special permission first obtained from the Principal. Board and furnished rooms can be obtained in private families at rates varying from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. Many, by "clubbing," reduce the expense of board to \$2.00 or \$2.25 per week. Others board themselves, and thereby bring their expenses within \$2.00 per week.

For catalogue or further information address, Principal of Normal School, Ypsilanti.

B. W. JENKS, PRESIDENT.

J. M. BALLOU.

S. S. BABCOCK, TREASURER.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK, SECRETARY.
State Board of Education.